



VOL. V.—NUMBER 33

MONTEREY COUNTY

# LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA,

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1943

WHOLE NUMBER 1178

## HERE'S TEST OF PRESIDENT EXECUTIVE ORDER FREEZING WAGES, HOLDING MEN TO JOB

Here is the text of President Roosevelt's executive order which virtually freezes all wages except for those deemed "substandard" or "inequitable," and which is designed to hold men to their jobs and prevent "job pirating." The order follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and particularly by the First War Powers Act, 1941, and the act of Oct. 2, 1942, entitled "An Act to Amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to Aid in Preventing Inflation, and for other Purposes," as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to safeguard the stabilization of prices, wages and salaries, affecting the cost of living on the basis of levels existing on Sept. 15, 1942, as authorized and directed by said act of Congress of Oct. 2, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9250 of Oct. 3, 1942, and to prevent increases in wages, salaries, prices and profits, which, however justifiable if viewed apart from their effect upon the economy tend to undermine the basis of stabilization, and to provide such regulations with respect to the control of prices, wage and salary increases as are necessary to maintain stabilization, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In the case of agricultural commodities the Price Administrator and the Administrator of Food Production and Distribution (hereinafter referred to as the Food Administrator) are directed, and in the case of other commodities the Price Administrator is directed, to take immediate steps to place ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living.

Each of them is directed to authorize no further increases in ceiling prices except to the minimum extent required by law. Each of them is further directed immediately to use all discretionary powers vested in them by law to prevent further price increases, direct or indirect, to prevent profiteering and to reduce prices which are excessively high, unfair or inequitable.

Nothing herein, however, shall be construed to prevent the Food Administrator and the Price Administrator, subject to the general policy directives of the Economic Stabilization Director, from making such readjustments in price relationships appropriate for various or for various commodities or classes, qualities or grades thereof, or for seasonal variations or for various marketing areas, or from authorizing such support prices, subsidies or other inducements as may be authorized by law and deemed necessary to maintain or increase production, provided that such action does not increase the cost of living.

The power, functions and duties conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (Public Law 421, 77th Cong.) and under Section 3 of the Act of Oct. 2, 1942 (Public Law 729, 77th Cong.) are hereby transferred to, and shall be exercised by, the Food Administrator.

2. The National War Labor Board, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other agencies exercising authority conferred by Executive Order No. 9250 or Executive Order No. 9299 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto other wage or salary increases, are directed to authorize no further increase in wages or salaries except such as are clearly necessary to correct standards of living, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent such agencies from making such wage or salary readjustments as may be deemed appropriate and may not have heretofore been made to compensate in accordance with the Little Steel formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board for the rise in the cost of living between Jan. 1, 1941 and May 1, 1942.

Nor shall anything herein be construed to prevent such agencies, subject to the general policies and directives of the Economic Stabilization Director, from authorizing reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like, provided that such adjustments do not increase the level of production costs appreciably or furnish the basis either to increase prices or

to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

3. The chairman of the War Manpower Commission is authorized to forbid the employment of any employer of any new employee or the acceptance of employment by a new employee except as authorized in accordance with regulations which may be issued by the chairman of the Manpower Commission, with the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director, for the purpose of preventing such employment at a wage or salary higher than that received by such new employee in his last employment unless the change of employment would aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

4. The attention of all agencies of the Federal Government, and of all State and municipal authorities, concerned with the rates of common carriers or other public utilities, is directed to the stabilization program of which this order is a part so that rate increases will be disapproved and rate reductions affected, consistently with the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, and other applicable Federal, State or municipal law, in order to keep down the cost of living and effectuate the purposes of the stabilization program.

5. To provide for consistent administration of this order and Executive Order No. 9250, and other orders and regulations of similar import and for the effectuation of the purposes of the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, the Economic Stabilization Director is authorized to exercise all powers and duties conferred upon the President by that act, and the Economic Stabilization Director is authorized and directed to take such action and to issue such directives under the authority of that act as he deems necessary to stabilize the national economy, to maintain and increase production and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

Except in so far as they are inconsistent with this order or except in so far as the Director shall otherwise direct, powers and duties conferred upon the President by the said act and heretofore devolved upon agencies or persons other than the Director shall continue to be exercised and performed by such agencies and persons.

6. Except in so far as they are inconsistent with this order, Executive Order No. 9250 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall remain in full force and effect.

## Postal Employees Finally Get Pay Hike After Long Congress Battle

Washington, D. C. Culminating a long and difficult campaign by postal unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Meade-O'Brien bill, providing the first pay increase for Post Office employees in many years, was signed by President Roosevelt.

The new law grants an average increase of \$25 per month, or \$300 per year, to postal employees in the field service, with a provision that those paid on an hourly, fee, part-time, or per diem basis, together with fourth-class postmasters and special delivery messengers, shall get an increase of 15 per cent, or not over \$300 a year extra.

The percentage increase for the fourth-class postmasters and special delivery messengers also applies to clerks at third-class post offices, charmen and charwomen, substitute and temporary employees, clerical-mechanical employees, skilled tradesmen in the main-equipment shops and rural delivery carriers serving one tri-weekly route.

Rural delivery carriers serving two tri-weekly routes are on a full-time basis and come under the provisions of the bill providing for an average increase of \$25 per month.

## In Union Circles

SANTA CRUZ

Hugh Lyons acted as labor council vice-chairman last week.

New council delegates from Sugar Workers 20616 are M. C. Slattery, C. S. Maloney, J. Hardwick. Brother Clattery won the honors his first night.

A resolution from Atlanta, Ga., Federated Trades Council calling for congressional investigation of Eddie Rickenbacker, war hero who has gone "sour" to Labor, was referred to the labor council's executive board for study and recommendation.

Secretary W. G. Kenyon of the labor council has been named acting secretary of the California Central Coast Counties Committee for the Labor League for Human Rights.

## Monterey Jobs Near Completion, More Expected

Construction at the Monterey airport and the new Navy school at Del Monte is nearing completion, report union officials. Good weather, prompt delivery of materials, ample labor, and good craftsmanship is making these jobs come to an end rapidly.

Further work is expected in the Monterey district, however, according to reports. Another big job at Fort Ord is expected, it is said.

## SALINAS CLU HEAD TO TALK ON BOND SALE

Don McAnaney, president of the Salinas Labor Council, was named by the council last week to make a radio talk soon for the War Bond campaign.

George Harter, bond campaign committee member, reported that the campaign committee wished some labor representative to talk briefly. McAnaney was the council's choice.

## Well, Folks, How Do You Like Your Taxes Going for Things Like This?

Data revealed by THE NEW REPUBLIC, in its issue of April 5, on unconscionable profits made by privately-owned merchant vessels chartered by the British for trips to the Red Sea in the spring and summer of 1941 require widespread publicity—not, incidentally, given in our "free" daily press. THE NEW REPUBLIC says these profits "take the cake for greed in the annals of the Second World War to date." For instance:

"One ship, belonging to the Sheperd Steamship Company, valued at \$107,465, made two voyages: charter hire \$681,512; profit \$498,554. In all, eighty-one vessels made ninety trips, in this period when the lives of the British and all civilized people on earth were hanging by a thread—and collected a total of \$31,865,886 in charter hire, OF WHICH \$26,874,176 REPRESENTED PROFITS (capitals ours). In numerous cases a single trip paid off the book value of the ship many times over."

Of particular interest to Americans is the fact that these hold-ups were paid for by their own government out of lend-lease funds. A complete investigation of the profit margins going to ship-owners, both in Britain and America, is certainly in order. The ship-greed scandal of World War One stunk to high heaven. Must we have the stench again this time? —A. E. S.

## SUGAR FACTORY AIDS WAR EFFORT WITH BY-PRODUCT

By-products from the sugar processing at the Spreckels sugar factory will be used in the war effort under a new plan of the plant management, Sugar Workers' Union representatives report.

The plant, on a 40-hour work week schedule, will devote part time (2 hours per day, 2 days per week) to the war work, with by-products,

## Here's the Reason for Bonds



At the top, Alma Glass of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes her name on one of countless Axis-bound bombs after purchasing a thousand dollar War Bond. And directly above, the twisted remains of one of Rommel's African supply trains show how accurately the American Air Force drops these bombs. The Second War Loan must raise thirteen billion dollars to finance the war effort that hatters the Axis with these deadly missiles.

U. S. Army Photo

U. S. Treasury Department

## PRECIOUS SHIPPING SPACE LOST THRU LACK OF PLAN, CHARGE OF MARINE UNIONS

Washington, D. C.

War shipping space wasted on cargoes of toothpicks, birdseed and caviar, ships taking as much as a month to load, ships dropping out of convoy, one ship making a round trip between here and North Africa carrying 3,000 tons of sand—these are examples of inefficiency and lack of planning cited by President Philip Murray and the heads of marine unions in a statement made public here.

"Lives of American and Allied fighting men are endangered and lost, because of insufficient supplies, or delays in supplies reaching the fighting forces," the union leaders said.

"These delays can be overcome, methods of operation changed, and waste of energy, manpower, ships and shipping space that lies at the root of the whole can be eliminated."

100 DAYS ILLNESS

One ship lay off a South Pacific island 100 days, while requests of the union crew to be allowed to help unload at no extra pay were denied by the captain. Another waited 10 days at an Indian port for cargo. None was available. She stopped at three more ports, without finding any cargo, was finally sent to the Argentine carrying 800 tons of water ballast.

Ships drop out of convoy due to overloading of deck cargo, faulty stowing of hold cargo. During a recent two-week period, six ships left the United States loaded to only 70 per cent of capacity, wasting 30 per cent. Tanks are washed overboard in rough weather, because they aren't loaded properly. In a west coast port, lend-lease cargo for the Soviet Union was moving at the rate of only 50,000 tons a month, when the port could have handled a 200,000-ton ship at the height of the Soviet Army's winter offensive. At the same time, old vessels were being repaired at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 for the USSR, while the companies got new Liberty ships in return that cost \$1,600,000 to build. Despite repairs, the old ships couldn't carry heavy cargo.

Despite these examples—and hundreds of others—the CIO marine unions have got nothing but a first-class runaround when they approached the war shipping agencies with plans for correction.

"They promise to investigate," the unions said. "They turn away our suggestions and merely investigate their agency, always giving themselves a clean bill of health."

"Such investigations are useless. The agencies are in possession of the facts and have the authority to make corrections. Whitewash has been the main result of our bringing matters to their attention."

"Where union proposals have been adopted by the Army and Navy, they said, 'marked improvement has resulted' which has been recognized in official statements."

In presenting the material, Pres. Murray sent it to Senator Sheridan Downey of California, who put it on the Senate floor. Purpose of this is to promote a full investigation by a Senate committee, at which the unions will bring more material and further plans for ending the shipping crisis.

## Clothing Workers To Equip 1000-Bed Hospital for Russ

New York City.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers announce that it has agreed to equip a 1,000-bed hospital in Soviet Russia as a contribution to the Russian War Relief.

Jacob S. Potofsky, ACW secretary-treasurer, said that the union has already purchased \$25,000 worth of blankets, sheeting and woolen material for bathrobes and night clothes for the Moninsky Hospital of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council near Moscow.

President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated has previously suggested that the union would prefer to earmark its contributions for a specific relief project in Russia. The suggestion was welcomed by the Russian government and an arrangement was worked out to equip the Moninsky hospital.

The Amalgamated has also earmarked \$10,000 for an industrial school in China for the rehabilitation of boys and men.

## Labor Turns \$939 Fund To Red Cross

Organized Labor in Salinas has turned over to the Red Cross a total of \$939.11, the proceeds from the recent labor council's benefit dance at the Armory. This sum is in addition to more than \$2000 raised for the Red Cross by local unions and union members.

The Dance Committee of the labor council reported that the dance ticket sales netted \$842.50, the soft drink concession at the Armory netted \$63, and the check room brought in \$29.76. Other subscriptions totaled \$3.85 during the evening.

In appreciation for the good work done in the dance sponsorship, the Red Cross has invited the council's dance committee to a special dinner. The invitation was by C. A. McAdams, Red Cross campaign manager.

Two more unions reported large contributions to the Red Cross last week. The Sugar Workers reported \$800 raised from the union and members, and the Laborers reported \$600 from the union and members.

## WHAT THE UNIONS REPORT

Salinas, California.

Carpenters—Routine meeting; good report by Business Agent Harter.

Laborers—Large attendance at regular meeting; Business Agent McGinley reported shortage of men; good reports on success of Red Cross dance; union and members donated some \$600 to the Red Cross.

Sugar Workers—Regular meeting; negotiated new agreement; bought \$1000 bond; more than \$800 collected for Red Cross.

Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary—Routine meeting; next social to be for celebration of the auxiliary's second anniversary; members worked with Red Cross recently as a unit.

## Hydration Plant Organization Is Council's Aim

Organization of the workers at the new hydrating plant in the Salinas area will be sought by the AFL labor council at Salinas and by the affiliated crafts.

Contracts have been made with the Teamsters, Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union, State Federation of Labor, and other groups interested in the organization. The council's organizing committee is taking the lead in this move.

Steps to re-organize workers at the Raiter vegetable cannery at Salinas likewise will be made, it was reported.

## M'Ginley Urged For OPA Board

Labor Council endorsement of J. B. McGinley for a vacancy on the local rationing board was voted at last week's meeting.

McGinley, business agent of the Salinas Laborers Union 272, was endorsed for the OPA post when it was reported that a vacancy on the price control panel was to be filled soon.

## In Union Circles

MONTEREY

Mrs. Dale Ward, wife of the Carpenters' representative, is recovering nicely from her recent emergency operation, according to latest reports.

Local Cannery Workers' Union representatives were in Salinas on business last week, and may create a unit of membership there.

Henry Diaz, former building trades council president and ex-business agent of the Plumbers, was forced to go to a specialist in San Jose last weekend for treatment of a leg injury incurred just before his discharge from the Army.

## California's Job Insurance Set-up Is Threatened!

### Tory Legislators' Scheme To Emasculate Measure, Kill Worker Protection

Sacramento, California

(CFLNL)—Alarming legislative developments involving the heart and guts of the Unemployment Insurance Act in California makes it incumbent upon Secretary Vandeleur, of the California State Federation of Labor, to sound the danger signal for the enlightenment of its membership and the hundreds of thousands of other wage earners and employers whose interests will be adversely affected. It would be sheer disloyalty to postpone any further the airing of the determined campaign being waged by a handful of men to emasculate the Unemployment Insurance Act only because they themselves are selfishly interested. In fact, it is reasonable to assume that if the employers, whom some of these men are representing, were informed of the actual state of affairs, they would not endorse their action.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

Someone characterized the entire question, in reply to the feeble claims made by this clique that they were interested in weeding out the chiselers, as "You wouldn't use a baseball bat to strike a fly on the head of a baby." Yet this is precisely what is happening.

## WILL LIVING COST FREEZE TO LEVEL OF WORKER PAY?

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—That wages are to be virtually frozen at present levels as a result of the latest Presidential Executive Order, can no longer be doubted since the announcement of the first decision made by the War Labor Board since the new order went into effect. At the same time, despite assurances that all items affecting the cost of living are to be tightly controlled and that some prices are to be sharply reduced, there is no basis for belief that frozen wages will rest on anywhere near the same level as frozen cost of living, even if the latter is actually achieved.

The Federation will present a detailed analysis of the wage picture under the present Wage Stabilization Order in the very near future. In the meantime, latest developments may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Only two types of wage increases are now authorized: those that fall strictly within the Little Steel formula to compensate for the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941 and May 1, 1942, which means wage increases may not exceed 15 per cent between January, 1941, and September 15, 1942; and wage increases that are clearly necessary to correct sub-standards of living.

2. Correction of inequalities and gross inequities can no longer be obtained, even by labelling the increases as "promotions," "reclassifications," "merit increases," "incentive wages," and the like.

3. President Roosevelt stated, in connection with the new executive order: "Some prices affecting the cost of living are already above the levels of September 15, 1942. All of these cannot be rolled back. But some of these can and should be rolled back. The Order directs the reduction of all prices which are excessively high, inequitable, or unfair." How this portion of the order will be carried out remains to be seen.

## Huge Magnesium Ore Deposits Discovered In Las Vegas, Nevada

Las Vegas, Nevada.

As the result of many months of intensive research, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior announces that it has developed a process whereby a 400,000-ton dolomite deposit near Las Vegas in the Boulder Dam area, could be utilized to produce "many millions of tons" of magnesium which is a raw material of magnesium, the highly-important light-weight metal used extensively in airplane construction.

In describing its successful quest of a method for extracting magnesium from the dolomite, the Bureau at the same time disclosed that it also had developed a new electrolytic process for turning this magnesium into metallic magnesium.



## MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

Office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, California  
Entered as Second Class Matter February 20, at the Post Office at Salinas, California, Under the Act of March 3, 1879  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, California.  
Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, California.  
Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, California.

OLYMPIC PRESS, INC., Publishers

JOSEPH BREDSTEEN, Managing Editor

PRESS COMMITTEE AT SALINAS

Mrs. Jessie King, Culinary Alliance W. G. Kenyon, Barbers

Mrs. Dorothy McAnney, Carpenters Auxiliary

PRESS COMMITTEE AT MONTEREY

Wayne Edwards, Representing Central Labor Council

Dale Ward, Representing Building Council

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year	\$2.00
Six months	1.25
Single Copies	.05

Special rates to members of organized labor subscribing in a body through their Unions

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

Address all Communications to the LABOR NEWS, Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.

The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.

## PRICES AND WAGES

Labor has made it plain that the overwhelming majority of our workers are willing to let wages remain frozen, provided living costs remain unchanged.

Yet the bulk of our daily kept press is running a continuous smear campaign against labor. With only one person out of every thousand workers in essential war industries involved in unauthorized strikes since Pearl Harbor Day, yet our daily perverters of truth would have it that all unions are striking to alarming extent.

With existing strikes reduced to an all time low our eternal faultfinders with labor have dug up another bugbear that they are right now enlarging upon to extraordinary lengths. That is to blame and unmercifully criticize labor unions and in fact all kinds of laboring people, who may ask for increases in present-day wages.

As is usually the case with these critics of labor they invariably blame labor for all price increases, which with very few exceptions is the opposite of the truth.

The chief cause of all strikes and by all odds the chief cause for demanding increased wages is the continued and steady rise of prices until the increased cost of living forces the workers to either reduce their own standard of living to what increased costs still enable them to buy or to take steps to secure sufficient increases in pay to enable them to maintain their already established standards.

Now, we are at war. Labor is in dead earnest about wanting to win this war. All kinds of sacrifices and compromises are submitted to by workers everywhere in order to keep production at its maximum. Other people are helping in many ways to win this war, but there is no group or class of people doing anywhere near as much to win this war as are the workers. To make such victory possible the workers are working longer hours and putting forth extra effort to speed up production. The proof of this is the steady volume of increase in the most essential war industries.

Nor is it on the home front alone where labor is distinguishing itself.

In our army and our navy, as well as in the air, the number of young men and even women, who are in the thick of the fighting and equally in the thick of preparation for manning future battlefields the labor group is not only supplying the largest percentage at the front but is supplying a larger percentage of the whole than all other groups put together.

Since this is an actual fact it becomes these incessant faultfinders to be eternally harping on the shortcomings of labor. What are they doing to win this war? Too often they are doing little or nothing. By their endless and unjustified criticisms of labor they are creating disunity and thereby hindering the war effort. Fortunately labor is not paying much attention to their ravings but is going right ahead with helping to win this war.

If these noisemakers really want to do some good, why don't they turn their guns loose on the price jumpers, who are still busy throughout the land? Why don't they lampoon the profiteers, who are using this war and its great needs to enrich themselves at the expense of all the rest of us, and of future generations? If price levels had been really frozen the day after the war was declared on us we would not have been bothered with either strikes or demands for wage increases during this war.

There has been a lot of talk about putting ceilings on prices and to some extent this has actually been done, but in far too many cases the plentiful talk about price control has not been accompanied by performance. While the ceiling fixers almost shouted the profiteers kept right on puncturing holes in these ceilings. Prices are much higher today than they were the day war was declared.

Let us get this straight and firmly fixed in our minds, namely, that increasing prices is the great disturber and upsetter of our present economic set-up. Since this is the unanswerable truth, why not be honest enough to place the blame for what is happening all about us, where that blame belongs?

## MOPPING UP TUNISIA

It certainly does look as if all that remains of this war in Africa is the mopping up of a comparatively small area in the extreme north of Tunisia. When that is completed the Axis powers will have been completely ousted from Africa. That will give our Allies the opportunity to pay more attention to Europe and the Pacific.

As the Axis powers have disappeared in North Africa is heartening to learn that the French not only there but elsewhere are showing new signs of life and activity. Everywhere they are rejecting the Fascist Vichy regime, which, like its Nazi sponsors, is doomed to total defeat and eventual extinction.

The most encouraging news of all is that the various factions of France and the French colonies, that are still loyal to the French people and their traditions, are burying their internal differences and forming a united front to help crush the Axis powers. To this end they are now at the front with the Allies in North Africa, adding their bit to the fighting power of the United Nations. They are also getting together on the political field, where an early settlement of previous differences seems probable.

The World  
fair  
and  
unfair

Dr. Harry Chivick

## HOW TO IDENTIFY FASCISM

If there is a fundamental and abiding yearning which all men share this is the desire for security; for themselves, for their families, and in their more expansive moments, for their friends, their countrymen, the human race. So long as the world in which they live is a world of insecurity men will be on the alert for a way out; for so long at least they will be receptive to proposals for change. In this receptive mood they may be inspired by men of vision and build a better world, or they may be duped by scoundrels and bring the world down in ruins.

How can we distinguish between the men of good will and the scoundrels? The question is a profoundly important one. To make it less abstract, we may put it another way: how can we identify that particular brand of scoundrel whom we would call a Fascist if we knew what he stood for. Not the foreign fascists. We know them because they are shooting their guns at us. But the native kind, the American brand, who haven't even got guns—yet.

Both the Fascists and the men of good will appeal to our desire for a better world. Both stress the need for change, both castigate an entrenched and functionless plutocracy, both use such great emancipating phrases as "the greatest good for the greatest number," "Gemeinnutz Vor Eigennutz," "freedom from exploitation," "the nobility of labor," "breaking the bonds of interest slavery" (Brechung der Zinsknechtschaft) and so on. Both address themselves to the common man. Both call themselves Americans, glorify our past, dwell upon our great future. Both profess a passionate desire to build the good society.

How are we to distinguish between the false and the genuine, the unscrupulous rabble-rouser with ulterior objectives and the honest and humanitarian social reformer? Even worse, how can we distinguish them when quite often the rabble-rouser has not confessed ulterior objectives even to himself, does not yet clearly perceive them because he has only started on the road which leads to them, dupes himself, even comes to think of his motives as pure and heroic?

Very often we are unaware of the full implications of our beliefs and our conduct, particularly in times of stress. This is often true of many of those whose action and beliefs carry them into Fascism. They have not deliberately and from the very start willed the beastly, uncivilized conduct for which Fascism stands—they have slipped into it inadvertently and by degrees, like the young rowdy who starts out with petty larceny and ends up with murder.

We may enumerate six marks which should enable us to make the elusive identification of which we are in search. We must emphasize that they are not infallible. Often they do not indicate a fully developed fascist complex—just the beginnings of one. They need not occur together, but in time they usually do, and the more of them we find, the more certain we may be of our identification.

1. The Fascist is a hyper-nationalist. He carries patriotism to a pathological extreme. In time of war an increase of nationalism and a greater preoccupation with our national symbols is normal and healthy. But the fascist in peace as in war is always wrapping himself in the flag, wearing what he chooses to call his patriotism on his lapel, flaunting it on his cuff. He is the professional patriot, the one hundred and one percent, the first to call others "un-American," the fellow who brags that we are perfect, that we have nothing to learn from others, and are indeed so good that we can order others about.

2. The fascist believes in the cult of leadership (Fuehrerprinzip) and the myth of infallibility. A leader, he says, is needed to bring order out of chaos, to end the anarchy of political strife, to do for others what they are incapable of doing for themselves. Every realistic movement stresses the need of adequate leadership. The Fascist surrounds his leader with a halo, gives him blind obedience, imputes to him a kind of intuitive insight which exempts him from error.

3. The fascist is a racist and anti-semitic. He needs someone upon whom he can pin the blame for his failures, a defenseless minority which can serve the function of a whipping boy. In this way he finds temporary release from his repressions and relief from his frustrations. The average Jew-baiter may not be a fascist, but he is easy prey for the fascist because he has already done part of the fascist's work for him.

4. The fascist invariably seeks the destruction of independent labor unions even while he poses as the friend of the working man and professes to believe in unions. You can put the finger on him in this connection by observing that the unions in which he professes belief are unions which would be government (Arbeitsfront).

## POEM OF THE WEEK

## I Sit on the Fence

I enjoy a good fight, it's a wonderful sight,  
Providing I'm not in the fray!  
I'm a peaceable soul who prefers his skin whole,  
So I sit on the fence and survey!  
I sit on the fence and gaze from thence  
At the fighters who fight in the fray:

If the company wins, my hide will be safe,  
And I value my hide, I must say!  
If the Union is best, I'll cheer with the rest,  
And accept the raise in pay:  
I'll hop off the fence to count my pence,  
Then I'll hop on again and survey!

I'm a generous soul, and it's ever my goal  
To have plenty of cheers to spare;  
I'm sure they go nice, with my kind of advice,  
Which is commonly called "Hot Air!"  
So I sit on the fence with attention tense,  
And watch the battle veering;

If the company wins, in spite of its sins,  
You'll surely find me cheering;  
But if the Union men are victors, then—  
You will hear my wild "Hurray,"  
As I hop off the fence to show my good sense,  
Ere I hop on again and survey.

For what is the use, or where's the excuse  
To put my skin in danger?  
I have always known that my skin is my own,  
And not the skin of a stranger!  
So I sit on the fence, and my din is intense  
For there I can holler and see;

And whichever side wins,  
You'll know by my grins,  
That the winner was backed by me!  
When the last shot is fired,  
And my tonsils are tired,  
And the wounded are carried away,  
I'll hop off the fence with valor immense,  
Then I'll hop on again and survey!

## TESTED RECIPES

— for —

## UNION HOME MAKERS

(Union housewives—and men who pride themselves in cooking—are asked to send favorite tested recipes to RECIPE EDITOR, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland. Be sure to give name, address and union).

## Glorify the Lowly Bean!

Dried beans were down to 4 points per pound recently. That is welcome news to all of us. Besides being a good meat substitute, beans have a favorite place all their own at the supper table. Although now you can buy baked beans in the can, you will be stretching your ration points many times over if you prepare that dish of piping hot baked beans yourself, and have at the same time a delicious nourishing bowl of bean soup for each one in your family.

Many of you may have visions of your stove going from eight to 10 hours at a time to turn out those brown juicy baked beans. Well, here is one way to fix baked beans that will save on your time and on your gas bill.

## BAKED BEAN RECIPE

It would be a good idea to make a large quantity at one time since they can keep for several days in the refrigerator. Soak overnight one pound of dried navy beans in 2 good size pot filled to the top with

water. If there is not enough water to cover the beans well, the beans will absorb the water and dry out. The next day add enough water to fill the pot again. The more water you use the more soup you will have. Put in an onion cut up fine for flavor. Add salt and pepper to taste. Cover and cook until beans are tender, about 1½ hours. Pour off the soup. Mash ¼ cup of the beans and add to the soup to thicken.

Fill a well-greased casserole with the remaining beans. Mix:  
¼ cup finely chopped onion  
¼ tsp. mustard  
¼ tsp. paprika  
¼ tsp. salt  
¾ cup water  
2 tbsp. dark molasses  
1 small piece of salt pork (if you wish)

Thoroughly combine and pour over the beans. Bake in a moderate oven 350 degrees for one hour and 15 minutes, or until brown. If you like your beans sweeter, add 2 tbsp. brown sugar.

## Buy U. S. Bonds and Stamps

## "Take Our Money or Else"



FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—Ginger Baker, Powers model and one of five competitors for the title "Favorite Blonde Bond Seller" at Fort Hamilton, New York, tries to decide who the first lucky War Bond buyer will be. The eager Privates are Stanley Chin, left, Canton born Chinese, and Smiling Donko Farcihi, a former Captain in General Mihailovich's Yugoslavian Army. A bond sales total of thirteen billion dollars has been set as the goal of the Second War Loan.

U. S. Treasury Department

GIGGLES  
AND  
GROANS

## SELECTED THE SPOT

One of those fussy, overbearing women who seem to think the world was made expressly for them, got on a bus and began fuming noisily over being compelled to stand. She rudely elbowed her way along, finally coming to anchor in front of a tired workman. Soon he tapped her on the shoulder and said:

"Madam, would you mind getting off my foot?" She bristled up and glared at him while she replied: "Why don't you put your big foot where it belongs?" With equal rudeness he snapped back:

"Don't tempt me, Madam, don't tempt me."

## EVIDENCE AGAINST HER

Mother (entering the room unexpectedly): "Why I never..." Daughter: "O Mother, you must have!"

## NOTHING LEFT

He: Come on, honey, let's play tennis. She: Can't. I played tennis yesterday and there's a blister on my hands.

He: Then let's take a hike. She: Can't. Took a hike yesterday and my heel is blistered.

He: Well, for gosh sake, let's go horseback riding. She: Can't. Er, I was horseback riding yesterday.

## FIGURE BELOW PAR

Wife: "There are no window shades. The neighbors will see me if I take a bath." Husband: "Go ahead and take a bath. If the neighbors see you, they'll buy the shades."

## TERRIBLE SITUATION

Isadora Duncan, famous dancer and noted for her unconventional conduct, once wrote to George Bernard Shaw, suggesting that she have a child by him. "How wonderful!" she gushingly wrote him, "to have a child with my beauty and your brains."

Shaw, unperturbed, replied: "Thank you for your offer. But how terrible it would be if it had my beauty and your brains!"

## THE SNUBBING REPTILE

Once there were two snake families living fairly close together. One snake family lived in a dirty, ramshackle pit. The other lived in a luxurious pit. Papa Richsnake, crawling down the ravine one day, met Papa Poorsnake. The former stuck his nose in the air and passed on by without even a greeting. Papa Poorsnake was burned up when he got back home. Said he to Mama Poorsnake:

"The idea of that serpent trying to give me the high hat. Why, I knew him when he didn't even have a pit to hiss in!"

## ORNITHOLOGICALLY DEFICIENT

Mandy and Mose got married. In fact they had been married for ten years, but each year found them childless. One day Mose was reading in the parlor and came across the word "propaganda."

He hollered out to Mandy who was in the kitchen:

"Mandy, what do they all mean by this word propaganda?"

And Mandy replied:

"Well, Mose, we-all been married for nigh on ten year, and we ain't got no chillun. Now, Ah knows I-se de proper goose, but you-all is not de propaganda!"

## VICIOUS PORKERS

Papa Jake: "Come on, Bernard, these little pigs won't hurt you." Bernard (age four): "O yes, they will! Just a few minutes ago I saw 'em chase that big one, knock her down and start to chew her vest buttons off."

## HABITS PERSIST

Then there was the sales girl who allowed herself to be taken out by a young man—and when he brought her home and kissed her good night she said: "Will that be all, sir?"

## IT COULD BE

"The director said he'd give Elsie one of the leading roles if she reduced."

"Has he a certain part in mind?"

"Yes, but he's too shy to mention it."

## KNEW HER STUFF

He was driving her home from the dance. It was midnight, pitch dark and the road was lonely. Suddenly the car conked out, and the young man, having looked it over to see what was the matter, turned to the girl and said:

"How unfortunate. The gas tank seems to be full of water and we can't move a foot."

The girl gave a sigh, and said: "Come inside—this has happened to me before. All we have to do is sit and argue for a time and the water turns right back into gas."

## Usually

As soon as day begins to dawn,  
The meadow lark starts singing.  
As soon as evening comes, a star—  
The Angles' lamp—starts swinging.  
As soon as I am in the tub,  
The telephone starts ringing!

## THE MARCH OF LABOR

AMERICAN UNIONS ARE  
SENDING MILLIONS OF UNION-  
MADE CIGARETTES TO OUR  
BOYS OVERSEAS.

YOU HELP BOMB BERLIN—  
TOKYO—ROME; YOU HELP  
PREVENT INFLATION; YOU  
HELP MAKE YOUR OWN  
FINANCIAL FUTURE MORE  
SECURE—ALL THIS YOU  
DO WHEN YOU PUT 10¢  
OF YOUR PAY INTO  
WAR BONDS!

IN THE EARLY 19TH  
CENTURY, ENGLAND  
FIXED BY LAW THE  
LENGTH OF APPRENTICE-  
SHIP IN CERTAIN INDUS-  
TRIES, AS IN WEAVING,  
WHERE IT WAS 7 YEARS.

HELP YOURSELF AND  
ORGANIZED LABOR—BY  
PURCHASING ONLY  
UNION-MADE HATS—  
BEARING THIS LABEL

BENTON COUNTY, ARK., HAD THE FIRST STRIKE  
IN THE 105 YEARS OF EXISTENCE IN 1841, WHEN  
DRIVERS OF TWO FREIGHT TRUCK LINES WERE  
CALLED OUT BY THE TEAMSTERS UNION.  
THEY DEMANDED A 60-HOUR WEEK AND THREE  
CENTS A MILE.

## MONTEREY

MIDWAY DRUG STORE  
F. J. NICHOLAS

DRUGS—LIQUORS

Labor Temple, 601 Lighthouse Ave. Phone 6825 New Monterey.

## MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-5789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres., Jasper Svien, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec., Martin Niebling, 28 E. Ford St.; Bus. Rep., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas., A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St., Pres., Arnd Smith; Sec., Pearl Bennett; Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon, 301 Alvarado Ave., Phone 6734.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Carpenters' Hall second and fourth Friday, 8:00 P. M. President, F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets every Thursday, 8:00 P. M., Carpenters' Hall. W. J. Dickerson, Pres.; H. E. Ferguson, Fin. Sec.; Dale Ward, Bus. Mgr. Office: 701 Hawthorne St. Phone 6744, Res. Phone 5230.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres., Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec., Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Carpenters' Hall, Monterey. Rec. Sec., W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meet in Carpenters' Hall, Monterey, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. President, E. E. Smith; Financial Sec., R. H. Van DeBogart, 310 5th St., Pacific Grove, Phone 4800.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Scheller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Foschik, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

AFI FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres., Louis Martin; Sec., Morgan King; Bus. Agent, Ivan Sinner, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres., Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec., H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec., Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reyna, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 37.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Labor Temple, 315 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Treas., A. H. Thompson; Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas., Harry Judson.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec., Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec., J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas., William Mayer, Phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Carpenters' Hall, Monterey, 8:00 P. M. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS NO. 62—Meet in Carpenters' Hall Monterey, second and fourth Friday at 8:00 P. M. President, J. Allen Wilson, 211 Ninth Street, Pacific Grove, Phone 4591; Fin. Sec., Russell Sweetman, 707 Filmore St., Monterey, Phone 7086.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beal; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamill.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p.m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Alloto, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, Pres., John Alsop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C., Ph. 12761.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m. Labor Temple, George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6318. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LOCAL 573—Meets last Friday of each month in Labor Temple. Lawrence Ollason, President; Walter Cook, Vice President; A. B. Rotter, Secretary, Rt. 1, Monterey.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543—C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Phone 959-J. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets first Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.



ASK YOUR BUTCHER FOR...

Branded "SALINAS SELECT" Meats  
"RODEO BRAND" Sausages and Skinless  
Frankfurters

**SALINAS DRESSED  
BEEF CO.**

Wholesalers and Jobbers  
JACK ERRINGTON, Jr. Mgr.  
1 Griffin St. Salinas, Calif.  
PHONE 4854

**JACOBSON'S**  
FLOWERS "OF DISTINCTION"

422 SALINAS STREET

Telephones  
Day 4881, Night 6942

BE WISE BUY WISE ECONOMIZE AT

**RUBEN REITZ**  
FOOD STORE

WHERE SMILING SERVICE WELCOMES YOU

50. MAIN AND JOHN STS. PHONE 6443 SALINAS, CALIF.

Telephone 3710 Res. Phone 3263

**HICKS LUMBER CO.**

East Market and Merced Salinas, Calif.

**DR. GENE R. FULLER**  
OPTOMETRIST

TELEPHONE 6201 264 MAIN ST., SALINAS

## SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-9789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt. Fred L. Gouvy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres. Nate Freeman; Sec. W. G. Kenyon.

ARTISANS UNION LOCAL No. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. E. Biggerstaff, Sec., 425 N. Main St., Phone 6213; Eddie Rose, Pres.; Carl Hess, Bus. Agent.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres. Guy Paulson; Vice Pres. Amos Schofield; Sec. H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St. Phone 4246; Treas. R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec. Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt. George R. Harter, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335. Office, 422 No. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters' Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesday. Pres. Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec. Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas. Mrs. Helen Keiser.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres. Jessie King; Bus. Mgr. Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple; Office Sec. Bertha Boles.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets the first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. L. E. Tole Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres. Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec. Sibly Schneller; Sec.-Treas. Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street. E. Fenebel, Pres. 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION No. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengie, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas. Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LINOLEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS No. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION No. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, Local No. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres. C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec. D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres. Al Everly; Rec. Sec. Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt. Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd. meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL No. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Towt St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec. Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION No. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Sec'y, E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 543—C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Phone 959-J. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec. Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas, Phone 9668.

★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★

## Spanish Await Invasion for Own Freedom

Mexico City, Mexico

Spanish workers are only awaiting an Allied invasion of Europe to overthrow the fascist regime of General Francisco Franco, Jose Rodriguez Vega, secretary of the General Workers' Union of Spain (UGT), told Allied Labor News last week. "Appears in the U. S. State Department who are supporting Franco may hope to use him after the war," Vega said. "They will be disappointed. Franco is kept in power only by German and Italian tanks; when Hitler and Mussolini are defeated, Franco will be destroyed by his own people. That is the will of Spain."

Even the small number of government employees who at first supported Franco, Vega said, have become disillusioned. "Never in history has Spanish labor been so united; never has the situation of the Spanish people been so desperate. Half the food grown in Spain is shipped to Germany and Italy, and even workers who have jobs are close to starvation. The rise in the cost of living is appalling. In 1936 a worker in the printing trades earned 15 pesetas a day, with which he could buy seven and a half dozen eggs. He receives the same wages now, but he usually discovers that even the nine eggs he could buy at present prices have been sent to Germany. There are hundreds of thousands of unemployed. Several million workers who fought for the republic are still in prison."

## Scrap!

Praise the Lord,  
And get your scrap a-scrappin';  
Praise the Lord,  
For anything can happen;  
Praise the Lord,  
And get your scrap a-scrappin';  
And we'll all be free.

Praise the Lord, the iron and steel  
is needed;  
Praise the Lord, and let the call  
be heeded;  
Praise the Lord, the iron and steel  
is needed  
From you and me.

So go through the basement  
And get through the attic  
Get every piece of scrap you can  
see.

Oh-oh  
Praise the Lord,  
And get your scrap a-scrappin';  
Praise the Lord, don't let them  
catch you nappin'  
Praise the Lord, and get your scrap  
a-scrappin'  
For Vic-to-ry.

FRED G. JACKSON.

## LABOR SCORES ABSENTEEISM OF EMPLOYER!

Los Angeles, California.

Not only did the bosses at General Motors Corp. tank manufacturing plant here waste production time on fancy luncheons, but they added insult to injury by gorging themselves on inch-thick steaks at a time when workers here can't find meat in their neighborhood markets.

Vigorous protests were lodged by Local 216, United Auto Workers, against the bosses' absenteeism at three special luncheons in the last month, and the management promised that these interruptions to production would not happen again.

In an attempt to mollify the workers, the bosses told them they could have an extra half-hour on their lunch periods one day, but the workers rejected the offer and stuck at their jobs of producing tanks.

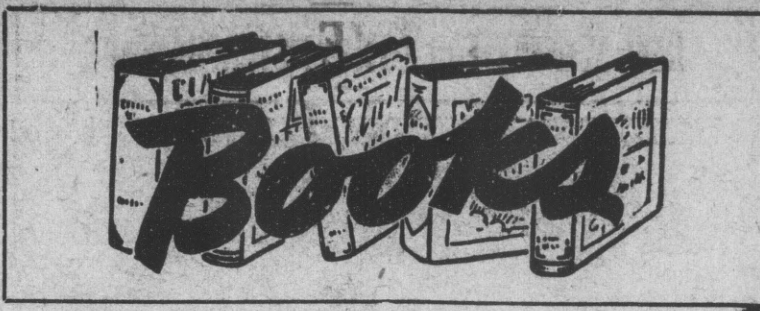
Local 216 in a statement to its membership noted that "if . . . even a small group of workers had caused one work stoppage—not three, like these—newspapers and radios would have screamed 'un-American'." As it was, nothing appeared in even the Los Angeles papers.

War, Navy Dept. For Retention Of 48-Hr. Week

Washington, D. C.

The War and Navy Departments are giving their fullest support to the 48-hour week for employees of war industries. In cases where the payment of time and one-half for work over 40 hours works a hardship on the contractor, especially the small business concern, the two departments have set up machinery for the upward revision of contract prices. However, the two departments, in a joint statement, made it clear that they would recognize the existence of a hardship only in cases where the increase in costs might deprive the contractor of a fair profit.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



GOALS FOR AMERICA by Stuart Chase. Twentieth Century Fund, New York, N. Y. \$1.00.

This is no nebulous approach to the problem of social security. The author is a practical economist whose contribution to the handling of current social questions has always merited examination. In this volume the author is forceful and rigid as to goals but flexible as to means—for overcoming the curse of mass unemployment. His criticism of our present socio-economic inadequacies is challenging. With him figures live. With some of his methods readers may differ. Besides, many might question the inadequate attention given by Mr. Chase to the world about us (of which we are such an increasingly integral part) as a factor moulding our goals and the roads leading to them.

THE RED ARMY by Michel Berchin and Eliahu Ben-Horin. W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., New York, N. Y. \$3.00.

We are presented with an objective, informative, and rather timely evaluation of one of the world's greatest fighting forces. Here is no official bathos; no saccharine-dipped points to dope us with optimism. The problems dealt with are so vast that the authors occasionally appear to handle them sketchily. There is no synthetic diary to have history reborn according to a Hollywood or "best-seller" market. The authors are helpful in clearing up such issues as: the fifth column in Russia and the why and wherefore of Soviet military prowess. Particularly worthwhile is the treatment of the purges, foreign policy, and basic economic strength as the decisive factor in modern warfare. Tukhachevsky, one of the purged, apparently was among the great military minds of our age. He and his colleagues can well claim authorship of many devices employed by the German Army in their first year of dazzling victories.

GERMAN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE by Ladislav Farago. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y. \$3.00.

There is much between the covers of this book for those who are interested in this vital phase of total warfare, though it might even be very harmful for our country to copy some of the Nazi methods. The compilation of material is interesting and instructive, especially with regard to the psychological problems of Nazi leadership, the general military principles of selection, and the problem of indoctrinating the armed forces. We are told that with the Nazis "The ideological conditioning of soldiers is considered of equal and often of greater importance than technical training." Here is much for us to ponder.

## If We've Got to Have a Draft Of Labor, Let's Be Sure It's For Uncle Sam, Not Profiteers!

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS  
(Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson, and Ambassador to Mexico under Franklin Roosevelt, in his newspaper, the "News and Observer" of Raleigh, North Carolina.)

"There is a distinction between drafting men to work in Uncle Sam's shipyards and in drafting them to work in Sam Smith's shipyard, even if Smith is building ships for the Navy."

"The contractors are running their business for profit, and for the government to draft one man to work for another is entering into a field that savors of privilege and involuntary servitude."

"If, in the course of the war, it becomes necessary to draft workers, then Uncle Sam should expropriate the plant."

"It must be Uncle Sam's—owned and managed by him—with not a dollar of profit to any individual or corporation."

## PROFITS COME FIRST UNDER CAPITALISM, SAYS LABOR WEEKLY

President Philip Murray of the C. I. O. is authority for the statement that the big shipping interests are causing needless loss of life by delaying shipments of much-needed material.

Murray explains that, under the cost-plus plan by which the shippers are operating, they make more profits from inefficiency and are therefore wilfully bungling the war effort.

We can understand why Mr. Murray should be horrified and disgusted by such tactics. But we can't see any reason why he or anybody else who knows something about the capitalist profit system should be surprised.

That's the way the capitalist system works. It always has worked that way. Profits first, human welfare only incidentally.

It's because we understand that the profit racket makes gangsters of people who would be social human beings under a decent economy that we find it impossible to compromise our demand for the complete elimination of private capitalism.

We wish Mr. Murray and Mr. Green and all other Union leaders would help us voice that demand. It's one thing—a good and proper thing, to be sure—to fight for better conditions for workers under the present immoral order. But it's a far greater thing to abolish the basic immorality of human exploitation.

No, we're not a bit surprised. Defective cables, phony steel, sabotaged shipping—it's all part of the game. In peace or in war the capitalist way is profits first, last and all the time. The profit-takers themselves have said that they will lose their desire to win the war unless they can line their pockets in the process. As for us, we've long ago lost all incentive to keep them riding on the public's back.

—READING LABOR ADVOCATE (AFL)

## What Are the Politicos Worried About? Why Not Let the People Decide on Roosevelt's 4th Term

It's a little tiresome to read almost daily in our newspapers what editors, columnists, and senators and congressmen say about a fourth term for President Roosevelt. There seems to be a real fear that he will be returned to the white house by the people.

At least one newspaper—the Times-Herald in Washington—has forbidden him to run again, and influential senators and representatives rush to the newspapers with horror whenever it is mentioned.

We can't understand why if a senator or representative can be re-elected for term after term, serving in congress for as much as 40 years, the people of this nation can't return a president to the white house as long as they want him there.

Perhaps it is a question whether the newspapers and politicians rule our country or whether the people rule. Maybe it's something which ought to be put to the test.

In our minds there has been no doubt as to which element of our society ruled the roost—up to March 4, 1943. Since that time,

## Black Markets Big Threat to War Program

Washington, D. C.

Black market operations are threatening the maintenance of the nation's meat supply, jeopardizing the control of living costs and endangering the health of the people, the Office of War Information declares, pointing out that consumers can do most to wipe out this menace.

In January and February of this year, slaughter of cattle under Federal inspection was 9 per cent less than in those months of 1942, an amount equal to 80 million pounds of dressed meat. So serious has become this situation that Army buyers are finding it difficult to obtain all the amounts wanted for the armed forces, although they have secured adequate meat supplies at ceiling prices.

Black markets bring about an equally serious situation in civilian meat supplies. They have been one of the causes of local meat shortages which housewives have encountered over the last few months. They are one of the reasons why meat must be rationed; and, if they continue to operate, this ration will have to be lowered.

In 1943, civilians should have available 17,000,000,000 pounds of meat, as compared with the 16,000,000 lbs available in the years 1935 to 1937. But if 20 per cent of the available supply finds its way into black markets, there will actually be procurable in the legal markets only 12,800,000,000 pounds . . . an amount considerably below the low standard of 1935-1937.

Another bad aspect of these operations which further cuts the meat supply is the waste which occurs in black market slaughter. In most cases, only the choice cuts of the carcass are used. Ordinary cuts are thrown away, including the nutrition-filled variety meats—the livers, kidneys, tongues and sweetbreads.

Black markets also menace the control of living costs. The only reason for black market operators to carry on their nefarious business is to make money . . . to cash in on the greater civilian demand for meat by mulcting the pocketbook of the housewife.

Black market prices run as high as the customer will pay. Low or high grade makes no difference to the black market operator . . . when high grade meats are gone, he offers low grade at high grade prices.

Dollars-and-cents price ceilings placed on meat by Office of Price Administration will help the housewife determine whether or not she is paying black market prices.

## Union Workmen Adopt Ideas to Curb Absentees

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Members of Local 42, IUMSWA, have heard a lot about absenteeism so they decided to do something about it. Working with the management of Cramp Shipbuilding Company, a loudspeaking system was installed.

Each night and day messages on absenteeism are broadcast in the yard and turret top. Statistics show a great improvement in attendance records since the broadcasts began.

Herbert B. Moyer, executive secretary of Local 42, said union officers are gratified with results obtained thus far. "We can and we will lick this business of absenteeism and beat down criticism. All we have to do is to get in there and start pitching in the true spirit of patriotism and loyalty, and place the responsibility of being on the job every workday right in the hearts of every loyal member of Local 42 and we will bring home the bacon." Moyer said, adding that management is cooperating with the union in its drive to stamp out absenteeism in the shipyard.

## RACKETEERS DOMINATE FOOD BIZ

New York City.

Retail distribution of food in New York is virtually under the control of racketeers, Daniel P. Woolley, commissioner of markets, declares.

He said consumers are being squeezed between the jaws of fixed income and black market food prices, and that legitimate merchants face bankruptcy.

Although violation of price ceilings is open and notorious, not a single punitive action has been brought against a retail store for ignoring controls placed in force a year ago, Woolley asserted.

All city marketing officials can do, he said, is to turn evidence of violations over to the OPA, which has failed to act on the plea that it is so busy watching manufacturers and wholesalers that it can devote no attention to retailers.

## LITTLE LUTHER

"Come, Luther," Mr. Dilworth said sternly. "It's time for you to go to bed."

"Aw, Pop," Little Luther complained, "I want to stay up and hear H. V. Fullacorn on the radio."

"That's different," Mr. Dilworth was quick to say. "I am glad to see you are now listening to the right sort of thing on the air."

"I don't give a darn what he's saying. It's just that I want to check my short wave set. Berlin seemed a little garbled and I know he'll be repeating what they have to say about United States working men."

"What a shocking attitude to have toward our greatest commentator!"

"You must've changed your mind. Last week the greatest commentator was Gaybells Holairheater."

"I have my reasons and I don't have to explain to you. Besides, they're all good."

"Including Eric Savemhide, the guy who never knows who's winning the war?"

"Yes, him, too."

"And, Crazier Punt, who hiccoughs his way through attacks on workers for having hangers?"

"Please, Luther."

"You even like Bull Stern, the sports announcer, who cooked up a story about soldiers hating workers and then wouldn't apologize when it was proved to be a lie."

"That's enough. You can go right to bed."

"You can make me go to bed, Pop, but I'm sure I would go to sleep a lot faster just listening to old H. V. Fullacorn."

## Greeks Still In Fighting Mood Reports Reveal

London, England.

The "Evening Standard" states that a serious clash took place at the Concord Square, Athens, between the population and the German army of occupation, in which hundreds of Athenians were killed or wounded by machine gun fire. The Greeks, revolting against the enforced conscription of labor, attacked the German patrols, disarming them. Later the populace attacked the building of the Ministry of Labor, which they set afire and destroyed. The Germans brought up tanks and machine guns with which they charged the crowds, wounding and killing hundreds of people of both sexes.

## War Effort Requires 31 Billion Feet of Lumber

Lumber requirements for construction and all other uses will total approximately 31,500,000,000 board feet in 1943, the War Production Board estimates.

## VAPOR CLEANERS

Cleaning—Pressing  
Dyeing—Alterations

PHONE 5221  
951 Del Monte  
Monterey

## YOUR'S FOR SERVICE — YELLOW CABS

NITE or DAY  
Phone  
7337

## Modern Linen Supply

37 SPRING STREET PHONE 4303  
"Serving the Best the Best"

IF IT'S IN A BOTTLE WE HAVE IT.

## VALLEY LIQUOR STORE

DIAL 6800  
MOLLIE HAVENS, Prop.  
554 E. MARKET STREET  
We Appreciate Your Patronage—Drop in Any Time.

## OUT OF HIGH RENT DISTRICT! — UNION FURNITURE CO.

— Successors to Genser Furniture Co. —  
COMPLETE HOME OUTFITTERS  
"Nothing Down — Two Years to Pay"  
132 W. MARKET ST. — Phone 4543 — Salinas, Calif.

## THE MULLER MORTUARY

RALPH C. MULLER, Mgr.  
SINCERE FUNERAL SERVICE SINCE 1891  
East Alisal at Pajaro Phone 5236 Salinas, Calif.

## SALINAS DRIVE-IN MARKET

MONTEREY AND SAN LUIS  
WHEN YOU WANT . . . "Bakery Products of Unusual Quality"  
RAMONA BAKE SHOP  
354 MAIN STREET — PHONE 4781

## SALINAS DRIVE-IN MARKET SHOP

SAN LUIS AT MONTEREY — PHONE 6323

## KROUGH'S

156 Main Street 430 Monterey St. E. Alisal & Pearl Sts.  
Phone 7617 Phone 4786 Phone 3951

## Union Cap-Maker Has Five Sons In Service

Brooklyn, New York

In the home of old-timer Abe Levy, a capmaker, a five-star flag hangs in the window for his five sons in service, Charles, Herman, Martin, Irving, and Jack. Soon the veteran member of Local 2 of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers (AFL) expects to send two more boys off to war, adding more stars to his flag.

Never be afraid to invest in a smile. It is always worth its face value.

## Sell LEIDIG'S

LIQUOR

BEER

WINE

GROCERIES

FRUIT

and

VEGETABLES

## ECONOMY DRUG CO.

CUT-RATE DRUGS

LOWEST EVERYDAY PRICES

Two Stores  
UNION DRIVE-IN MARKET  
BUILDING  
— and —  
238 MAIN ST.

## DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE

AT DEPENDABLE PRICES

A. L. BROWN

and SON

155 MAIN ST. PHONE 7245

For Your Furniture,  
Linoleum, Stoves, See

## STANDARD FURNITURE CO.

John at California St.

Phone 4522



## IT'S NOT ALL BED OF ROSES FOR JAPS; THEY'RE HAVING THEIR LABOR TROUBLE, TOO

Despite the fact that Japan's conquests have given her control over a population of between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000—one third as large again as the population controlled by Nazi Germany—the fascist leaders of Japan today are facing a labor problem as tough as that of their Axis partners, and they are finding it even harder to handle.

Japan is a poor country in natural resources and, relative to the West, in industrial development. But the great trusts that control her economy—the houses of Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda—are as firmly entrenched as those of any other country. War-time sacrifices have fallen entirely on the common people, who even before the war lived just above bare subsistence level.

### STRIKES CALLED

The manpower of Japan's army and navy is provided mainly by the peasants. Japan's industrial workers are making their sacrifices in health and strength. Despite severe inflation, fixed wage ceilings have kept their earnings low. So serious is their position that they have braved savage suppression to stage lightning strikes and demonstrations. Descriptions of jobs is common. The plight of the workers has been echoed ever in recent conferences of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Japan's totalitarian party.

Local bosses charged with filling production quotas are reported in one newspaper to have complained that "with wages so low the workers cannot increase production." The answer of their IRAA superiors was characteristic: "If the workers do not increase production it means that they do not understand the war and their duty to the nation." After this answer, production figures showed no increase.

New decrees for the regimentation of labor have been published. One authorizes the arrest of suspected malcontents, even if no actual evidence can be proved against them. Another empowers the government to shift workers to any part of the "Co-prosperity Sphere."

## State, County, Municipal Workers Leaving Jobs in Droves; Poor Pay Scales Threat to Public Services

New York City.

Take 3,200,000 state, county and municipal workers, mix well with a good shot of administrative anti-unionism, a stiff jolt of low wages, and you'll wind up with a "cocktail" that isn't at all stimulating to the United Nations' drive for victory. And don't blame the workers—they're only human!

That's the message contained in "Labor for Victory," a colorful pamphlet issued by the State, County & Municipal Workers of America.

"We're war workers," says the pamphlet of the union membership and of the vast potential membership among the 3,200,000 government employees whose fate it describes. Elaborating on the statement, Pres. Abram Flaxer of the union declares:

"Shall we say that the hospital worker who is protecting health on the home front is contributing less to the war effort than the man whose health has been saved, and who goes back to his job in the factory?"

"The war has penetrated into every nook and cranny of our community," Flaxer says. "The 3,200,000 state, county and municipal workers in America must be fully involved in aiding the war effort. Government work is now an aid and an extension of the industrial war machine. Total war means total output. Total mobilization means total mobilization, and it does not mean total mobilization of all except 3,200,000 public workers in states, counties and municipalities."

**PAY IS LOW**  
The pamphlet relates that the government worker's pay averages

### "Let's Talk a Little About Presenteeism," Advises Henry Kaiser

"The talk about absenteeism has been grossly overdone; for a change, why not talk about 'presenteeism'?"

The query came from Henry I. Kaiser, West Coast "miracle" shipbuilder, who protested that propagandists have painted a false picture of workers deliberately shirking their jobs.

"Nothing is further from the truth," he said. "The facts are that in seven shipyards the presenteeism record was 93 per cent in March, with one yard turning out a freighter every other day."

There are but two powers in the world, the sword and the mind. In the long run the sword is always beaten by the mind.—NAPOLÉON

Chunking, China

Many workers have been shifted in this way to China, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, New Guinea and other occupied areas.

To obviate difficult questions of payment, workers so transferred are first formally enlisted in the Army. They are still workers and their job is to produce, but they receive uniforms and are subject to military discipline. Their families must subsist on soldiers' pay, which is much lower even than workers' meager wages.

In those cases they work not for the government, but for their old industrialist employers, who are thus enabled to fill army contracts from profitable enterprises outside Japan with lower-paid, more efficiently regimented labor than ever before.

### EVERY MAN A FOREMAN

The Japanese military fascist government treats the whole "Co-prosperity Sphere" as one vast labor pool—but with certain reservations which nullify most of the advantages of this approach. The Japanese brand of race theory demands that industrial skills be reserved for the master nation. In practice this means the scattering of Japan's already inadequate supply of skilled labor throughout the occupied areas. To make this possible, Chinese and Korean labor is brought to Japan proper to do the heavy unskilled or semi-skilled tasks.

To compensate the workers for their semi-serfdom, the Japanese government holds out not only promises for the future but a certain measure of authority at once. The neo-feudal chiefs of Tokyo have propounded the principle: "Every Japanese worker a foreman."

## PROFITS IN 1943, NOT WAGES, SEEN AS BIG CAUSE OF INFLATION TREND

New York City.

It will be increased profits and not wages in 1943 that brings on inflation, Labor Research Association concludes after a survey of anticipated profit increases in 1943.

LRA bases its prediction on a list of selected industries described in the Fitch Survey, an adviser of investors and speculators, as "likely to show larger earnings in 1943." The Wall Street guide forecasts that even if taxes are raised 45% for the combined normal-surtax rate, "a number of industries will be able to approximate last year's performance." LRA comments: "Remember that the net profits of corporations last year were 62% above the 1939 prewar level."

Here are some industries whose corporations as a whole are expected to have larger profits:

**Aircraft:** "Final per share earnings for most companies should exhibit increases."  
**Automobiles:** "Pre-tax earnings in 1943 promise to rise substantially, while attendant likelihood of an overall gain in net profits and improved per share results for the majority of larger companies." Automobile accessory manufacturers are in much the same position.

**Chemicals:** Both production and sales will "be lifted to new peak levels . . . full year 1943 profits should permit reflection of sales gains."

**Electrical Equipment:** Profits for the industry as a whole will be as great or greater than in 1942 after absorption of increased taxes.  
**Farm Equipment:** Profits are expected to "benefit sufficiently to offset any boost in taxes and costs."

**Motion Pictures:** "Earnings are at the best levels in years and for the industry as a whole 1943 results should compare favorably with 1942."

**Office Equipment:** "Prospects point to somewhat better earnings on the average than in 1942."

**Industrial Equipment:** There is "promise of better profit performance in 1943."

**Oil:** "Crude producers can look forward to higher earnings this year as a result of prospective higher prices . . . Refining companies . . . are similarly well situated."

**Coal Miners Top All Records for Output, Report**  
Washington, D. C.  
Bituminous coal miners topped the 12,000,000-ton production mark in the week ending March 27 for the seventh consecutive week, and the anthracite output increased to a point approaching the winter's peak, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes announced.

The Coordinator said that a weekly average soft coal production of approximately 12,000,000 tons must be maintained throughout the year to meet the nation's estimated 1943 soft coal requirements of 600,000,000 tons.

### Horseburgers on Hoof

Sign in a Washington, D. C., eatery: "Horse meat sold here. Try our colt cuts."

## Boss, Unions' Co-operation Gets Results

Detroit, Michigan

"Building a spirit of teamwork between management and labor is much more difficult than building a plane, but it holds the secret of getting more planes rolling off the assembly lines." This was the comment of a Detroit union official after he had just signed a satisfactory contract in record time.

"Through the cooperative spirit between management and labor, the recent negotiations of our contract, which was negotiated on a basis of 'not who's right, but what's right,' were concluded in a day and a half instead of the usual many weeks."

This particular plant in Detroit, making airplane gun turrets and airplane wings and bomb bay doors, always used to negotiate union contracts with lawyers. So did the union, but this year there were no lawyers—and no lawyers' fees! Confidence supplanted suspicion. As a result, the union gained more points than they had ever gained before, and "much more" said the union official, "than we would have got if we had fought bitterly." They reduced thirty pages of complicated clauses dealing with women's rates, to one and a half pages. The president and vice-president of the union said at the time that they had been working closer together in the last sixty days than they ever had before.

### KEY TO COOPERATION

The underlying principles of negotiating this contract were first presented by the "You Can Defend America" program, which was sponsored by the Joint Labor-Management Committee.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT SAYS ADVERTISING DEDUCTIBLE FROM INCOME TAXES

### NEW SCENERY FOR GOTHAM STRAPHANGERS



New York City's seven million subway, trolley and bus riders are discovering that labor is united for victory through the New York Labor War Chest. William Green and Philip Murray, AFL and CIO Presidents, are shown with John P. Stevens, Jr., vice-chairman of the Big City's Red Cross War Fund, displaying the first car card of the New York Labor War Chest to come off the press. The Chest has an announced goal of \$4,000,000 for 1943, but Labor Chest officials who have totalled the partial returns from AFL, CIO and Railway Unions, are confident that the goal will be surpassed.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT SAYS ADVERTISING DEDUCTIBLE FROM INCOME TAXES

Commissioner Guy T. Helvering has issued an official statement of the policy of the Bureau of Internal Revenue regarding the deduction of advertising expenses for tax purposes. The Commissioner amplified public statements on the same subject previously made by Secretary Morgenthau before the joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue taxation on May 28, 1942, and by the Bureau itself in correspondence with the Association of National Advertisers, Inc.

Commissioner Helvering's statement follows: "To be deductible, advertising expenditures must be ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged. The Bureau recognizes that advertising is a necessary and legitimate business expense so long as it is not carried to an unreasonable extent or does not become an attempt to avoid proper tax payments."

"The Bureau realizes that it may be necessary for taxpayers now engaged in war production to maintain, through advertising, their trade names and the knowledge of the quality of their products and good will built up over past years, so that when they return to peace-time production their names and the quality of their products will be known to the public."

"In determining whether such expenditures are allowable, cognizance will be taken of (1) the size of the business, (2) the amount of prior advertising budgets, (3) the public patronage reasonably to be expected in the future, (4) the increased cost of the elements entering into the total of advertising expenditures, (5) the introduction of new products and added lines, and (6) buying habits necessitated by war restrictions, by priorities, and by the unavailability of many of the raw materials formerly fabricated into the advertised products."

"Reasonable expenditures incurred by companies in advertising and advertising technique to speed the war effort among their own employees, and to cut down accidents and unnecessary absences and inefficiency, will be allowed as deductions. Also reasonable expenditures for advertisements including the promotion of government objectives in wartime, such as conservation, salvage or the sale of war bonds, which are signed by the advertiser, WILL BE DEDUCTIBLE provided they are reasonable and are not made in an attempt to avoid proper taxation."

## INDUSTRIALISTS PLEASANT PEOPLE, BUT 'STARK MAD' WHEN IT COMES TO DOUGH

William Allen White, publisher the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, after his visit to Washington in February, wrote about what he learned here:

"It is silly to say New Dealers run this war show; it's run largely by absentee owners of amalgamated industrial wealth, men who either directly or through their employers control small minority blocks, closely organized, that manipulate the physical plants of these trusts. Also, for the most part, these managerial magnates whom one meets in Washington are decent Americans. For the most part they are giving to the American people superb service. They have great talents. If you touch them in nine relations of life out of ten, they are kindly, courteous, Christian gentlemen."

"But in the tenth relation, where it touches their own organization, they are stark mad, ruthless, unchecked by God or man, paranoias, in fact, as evil in their designs as Hitler."

"THEY ARE DETERMINED TO COME OUT OF THIS WAR VICTORS FOR THEIR OWN STOCKHOLDERS . . . This attitude of the men who control the great commodity industries and who propose to run them according to their own judgment and their own morals, does not make a pretty picture for the welfare of the common man."

U. S. News (March 5) stated: "Domestic motive in Congress right now is helping groups that want to get rich out of the war, that want to make a good thing out of the war."

## STARS IN SERVICE

**DWIGHT FISHWICK**  
ONE OF THE GREATEST ENDS IN VALE'S FOOTBALL HISTORY—HE CAUGHT THE TORCH THAT BEAT PRINCE IN 1927!

HAS BEEN IN THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS SINCE A SHORT TIME AFTER PEARL HARBOR—NOW DR. FISHWICK'S A CAPTAIN, AND IS OPERATING A U.S. FIELD HOSPITAL IN NORTH AFRICA.

THEY GIVE THEIR LIVES—YOU LEND YOUR MONEY  
BUY 2" WAR LOAN BONDS

IT WAS LT. J. H. HOWELL, U.S.N., WHO WON THE NAVY CROSS FOR HEROISM ON THE CRUISER BOISE—NOT DIXIE HOWELL, ALABAMA FOOTBALL STAR, AS WE RECENTLY STATED—DIXIE HAD BEEN STATIONED AT THE NAVY PRE-FLIGHT SCHOOL AT ATHENS, GA.

U. S. Treasury Dept.

## Huge Turnover Of Ship Labor Called Menace

Washington, D. C.

High rates of labor turnover are causing a serious manpower situation in the nation's ship building program, according to the United States Maritime Commission, which reported a "deficit" of 70,000 workers in the industry during the first quarter of 1943. The turnover rate on a national basis amounts to 11.2% a month of the total working force, according to latest figures. Of this turnover 2% represents withdrawal of men to enter the armed forces of the nation.

During the first quarter of this year shipyards of the nation required more than 200,000 workers to replace those who were separated from their payrolls. Replacement needs were greatest on the Pacific coast, the total there being 122,378, according to the Commission.

Replacement needs in other areas were: Atlantic seaboard, 41,337; Gulf coast, 36,568; Great Lakes, 1,713. This replacement total swelled the estimated intake requirements of the shipyards to 333,695 for the first quarter of this year. Actually 262,617 workers were hired leaving a deficit of 71,078 workers from the total desired by the ship builders. The deficit was 60,854 on the Pacific coast.

The serious aspect of the turnover rates is brought into stark relief by the tabulation indicating that replacements to meet turnover alone required the employment of 201,000 new workers during the quarter in Maritime Commission contract shipbuilding yards employing 2500 or more workers.

Here again the Pacific Coast problem was much more aggravated than the Atlantic Coast, with a monthly turnover rate of 14.8% prevailing in West Coast yards for the quarter, as compared with a 7.1% rate on the Atlantic Coast. The Gulf average was 10.3% and the Great Lakes was 6.2%. Numerical preponderance of shipyard workers on the Pacific and Atlantic Coast made the comparatively good showing of the Great Lakes of little weight in striking the national average.

To reach the increased tonnage construction goal of 1943, it was estimated that 132,799 additional workers would be required in the Maritime Commission contract yards during the first quarter. This estimate provided for expansion of personnel only and did not include the needs for replacement of those separated from payrolls. The total of the two—replacements and expansion—brought the intake requirements up to 333,695. The total intake actually was about 263,000.

It is not expected that there will be an immediate reflection of the manpower shortage in the figures for production and delivery of vessels, inasmuch as much of the work done on those vessels currently being delivered was performed in the same quarter.

## GRADE LABELING TO AID CONSUMER DEMAND OF LABOR

One of the most serious dangers to the home front against inflation is the lack of effective price control.

Food prices have soared to dizzy heights. And the steps taken so far to put a ceiling on prices have been slow, halting and indecisive. It's time for the OPA to get tough.

But instead, most of the current talk from leading OPA officials is about getting softer and kinder—not toward the great consuming public, who need the toughest price control—but toward the profits of minority business interests that are obstructing real price control.

A most notorious example of this is the statement of Prentiss Brown, OPA head, that he is "reconsidering" his order for quality grade labeling of canned foods.

Price control of canned goods will certainly break down, if profiteers are permitted to pass off inferior quality foods at top ceiling prices for the highest quality.

Moreover, customers can have no way to avoid being gypped, or to aid in the enforcement of price control, unless cans of food are plainly marked according to their grade of quality.

Ninety-nine per cent of the American public want grade labeling. The only opposition comes from the canning interests, who claim it would cause them some inconvenience and expense.

Is price control to be allowed to break down, because the OPA wants to be kind to canners, even if it means being cruel to consumers?

Labor demands stiff price control, with grade labeling, and overall rationing—not appeasement of profiteers.

## Rickenbacker's Line Contrasted With Fair Stand Of Raft Partner

New Orleans, Louisiana.

The sharp contrast between the speeches of Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker and his CIO partner on a life raft in the Pacific Ocean was stressed this week by the Rev. Jerome A. Drolet of St. Matthias Church, in a speech which took the flyer to task for "his destructive message of labor-baiting."

Father Drolet cited Rickenbacker's partner on the raft, Corp. John Bartek, a member of the Textile Workers Union, as giving speeches to workers "inspiring them to give their best to the production end of the war effort."

Bartek, Father Drolet said, "did not choose to build up the workers' group at the expense of their employers. He abstained entirely from any carping criticism of the proven, profit-madness of some industrialists."

Describing Rickenbacker's speeches as "in sad contrast," Father Drolet blamed him for "a shameful attack on existing sound labor legislation, apparently seeking to drive a wedge between labor and the armed forces."

Father Drolet said that Rickenbacker's attacks "are devoid of any solid basis" and added that "the destruction of labor's standards at home while the boys are at the front would be just about the lowest trick we could play on our soldiers."

## And Still People Say That Planning Is Not Necessary

Phoenix, Arizona.

War workers in this state face virtually meatless diets as the strike called by the Tovrea Packing Co., Arizona's largest meat processors against government retail price ceilings spread to other large concerns.

Through full-page newspaper advertisements and over the air waves, the Tovrea company served notice that it would stop supplies to all retail meat stores and would cut down plant operation to 35 per cent of capacity.

"Present livestock costs and impractical government regulations have forced this action on us," Company President Phil E. Tovrea asserted, and then added the warning that "if conditions have not changed, a complete shutdown will be mandatory."

**"REASONABLE" SOLUTION**  
He suggested as his solution of the problem "the removal of meat price ceilings while retaining rationing."

Tovrea's supplies more than 75 per cent of the beef eaten by Arizona civilians and 90 per cent of the beef consumed by the armed forces quartered in the state. The firm is required by federal directive to supply 40 per cent of its output to the government.

Following Tovrea's lead, the A. Z. Meat Co. has cut production 90 per cent and is operating with skeleton crews, while the Maricopa Packing Co. is operating at 35 per cent of capacity. The shut-downs have thrown hundreds of workers out of jobs.

Local representatives of Armour's and Swift's are also in accord with Tovrea, claiming that their companies are up against the same conditions.

Shortly after Tovrea went on its protest strike, the Clifford & Wilson Co., only packing plant in the Gila valley, announced that it was also closing down. This firm is the chief source of supply for thousands of miners in the Morenci and Bisbee copper mining districts.

## Labor Rallies To Help Raise Yugoslav Fund

Washington, D. C.

The United Yugoslav Relief Fund, sponsored by the American Friends of Yugoslavia, Inc., has announced the formation of a Labor Division under the sponsorship of Irving Abramson, T. C. Cashen, David Dubinsky, William Green, Sidney Hillman, Philip Murray and Matthew Woll. Emil Rosenberg is the Director of the Labor Division.

In connection with this announcement the Fund points out that the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., and the Railroad Brotherhoods have endorsed the cause of Yugoslav relief.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., in a letter to Thomas J. Watson, National Chairman of the Fund, writes: "The help you are giving to the Yugoslav prisoners, a large percentage of whom are the nation's educators, scientists, physicians, farmers and workers on whom the nation depends for post-war reconstruction, is highly commendable. Equally praiseworthy are the other relief projects you have undertaken for the people of that country."

"Thus, for the first time, American assistance is beginning to reach our ally whose dramatic assistance to the Axis forces again furnished us with the proof that freedom will never die and has given us the inspiration to redouble our efforts against our common enemy. All of us have the greatest admiration for the unconquerable forces of Yugoslavia."

## Congress Doesn't Want People to Have a Voice in Post-War Set-up

Washington, D. C.

The Voorhis-Wagner bill to create a Commission on Post War Planning on which were to be representatives of consumer cooperatives, credit cooperatives, farm, labor, religious and educational organizations as well as public officials, is dead.

Creation by the Senate of the George committee, a typical political committee of Senators, marked final success for the opponents of the Voorhis-Wagner plan. The House now will create a committee similar to the George committee.

Defeat of the Voorhis-Wagner bill was due, almost entirely, to the determination of Administration leaders not to permit civilian or non-official representation on any committee or commission. Frank distrust of civilians was expressed many times. Fear that the civilians could not be controlled was admitted.

Incidentally, it must be agreed that Republican leaders were as guilty as the Democrats, and Senators and Congressmen—with few exceptions—gave fervent but very fat lip service to the Voorhis-Wagner bill as well as promises to cooperatives, but did nothing more.

Suggestions have been made that an unofficial Commission of representatives of organizations of people, rather than politicians and political administrations, should be organized at once to carry forward the work of post-war planning and to discourage the sop which will be thrown to people now, the sop of having the names of civilians printed on "advisory committees."

## THE MARCH OF LABOR

**MORE THAN \$1000. WAS RAISED FOR UNITED CHINA RELIEF THROUGH THE SALE OF PICTURES PAINTED BY MEMBERS OF I.L.G.W.U. ART CLASSES.**

**OF 16 CERTIFICATES OF COMMENDATION TO WORKERS ISSUED BY THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD FOR ACTIVITIES LEADING TO INCREASED PRODUCTION, NINE WENT TO UNION PLANTS.**

**ELY MOORE**  
LABOR'S FIRST REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—A PRINTER, HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK TRADES UNION IN 1932 AND A FEW MONTHS LATER WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS ON THE WORKINGMAN'S PARTY TICKET.

**WEAR THE BADGE OF UNIONISM—IN YOUR HAT! THIS IS THE UNION HAT LABEL.**

U. S. Treasury Dept.